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Problems of Realization of Ellipses in Translating Iraqi Casual Speech A Linguistic and Translation Study

A B S T R A C T

The ellipsis, like other cohesive devices is one of the most difficult phenomena for translators working between Arabic and English, especially when dealing with Iraqi colloquial language. Iraqi casual discourse is used in a highly context dependent and culturally embedded manner, and is not easily equivalent in English due to the use of ellipsis. This paper aims to explore the typology, occurrence and challenges of the elliptical constructions in Iraqi casual speech. The study has been drawn from a corpus of naturally occurring Iraqi colloquial exchanges and has identified and classified the various types of nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis in these exchanges, and the strategies translators use and do not use in rendering these ellipsis into English. The analysis shows that the main problems stem from the asymmetry of Arabic (being a pro-drop language), the complexity of Iraqi dialect (in terms of pragmatic functions) and the need for explicitness in English syntax. The paper ends with a set of implications for translator training and guidelines for dealing with elliptical structures in Arabic-English translation.

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مشاكل إدراك المحذوف في ترجمة الكلام العراقي غير الرسمي
دراسة لغوية في الترجمة

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مركز دراسات البصرة والخليج العربي

الملخص العربي

يُعدّ الحذف في الكلام، شأنه شأن أدوات الربط الأخرى، من أصعب الظواهر التي تواجه المترجمين العاملين بين العربية والإنجليزية، لا سيما عند التعامل مع اللغة العامية العراقية. فالخطاب العراقي غير الرسمي يُستخدم بطريقة واضحة جدا الارتباط بالسياق والاشارة للجذور الثقافية، ولا يُمكن معادلته بسهولة في الإنجليزية نظرًا لاستخدام الحذف في الكلام.

تهدف هذه الورقة إلى استكشاف أنماط الحذف، وتكراره، والتحديات التي تواجهه في اللغة العامية العراقية خاصة. حيث تستند الدراسة إلى مدونة من حوارات عامية عراقية طبيعية، وحددت وصنفت أنواع الحذف الاسمي والفعلي والجمل المختلفة في هذه الحوارات، بالإضافة إلى الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها المترجمون والتي لا يستخدمونها في ترجمة هذا الحذف عند الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية. ويُظهر التحليل أن المشكلات الرئيسية تنبع من عدم تناظر اللغة العربية (كونها لغةً تُحذف فيها الضمائر مثلا)، وتعقيد اللهجة العراقية (من حيث الوظائف التداولية)، والحاجة إلى الوضوح في قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية. وبالتالي تختتم الورقة بمجموعة من التوصيات لتدريب المترجمين، وإرشادات للتعامل مع التراكيب المتصلة بالحذف عند الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحذف، اللهجة العراقية، الكلام غير الرسمي، مشاكل الترجمة، التماسك.

1. Introduction

Translation is not simply a process of replacing one code in the linguistic system with another. It is a complicated communicative and cognitive activity that involves the translator to deal with not only lexical or grammatical differences but also pragmatic, cultural and discourse-level constraints. One of the many linguistic features that makes translation difficult is *ellipsis*, defined as the absence of recoverable elements in a part of discourse. *Ellipsis*, the omission of recoverable elements in a part of discourse, is one of the many phenomena causing translation difficulties and has a subtle influence on the comprehension and production processes.

Ellipsis is not just a stylistic choice, but rather a grammatical and pragmatic norm in Arabic, especially in its dialectal forms. The population of Iraq uses an Arabic colloquial variety known as Iraqi Arabic, which is notable for its extensive system of implicit reference, the ability to leave out many words and the pro-drop phenomena. These characteristics enable Iraqi Arabic speakers to communicate much with less than an English speaker would be able to do. The economy of expression poses a basic lack of symmetry for the translator: one may have to supply the elements the other leaves out, one should determine how to provide these elements and whether to provide them, and so on.

Although *ellipsis* is considered as one of the most important phenomena in the study of languages and in translation studies in general, there is still limited empirical study that tackles the particular problems posed by ellipsis in Iraqi colloquial. The study of Arabic ellipsis is still largely limited to Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) or to formal registers of writing in a more contextually impoverished style, with casual spoken Iraqi Arabic being neglected. This paper aims to fill that gap by studying a corpus of naturally occurring Iraqi casual conversations, analyzing the elliptical structures found in them, the challenges these structures pose to translators and the various strategies available to them.

The study is focused on three research questions: (1) What are the different forms of ellipsis in Iraqi informal speech? (2) How common are they in Iraqi informal speech in the context of ellipsis? (3) What is the frequency of each form in the context of ellipsis in Iraqi informal speech? (2) What are the problems of translation of Iraqi casual speech into English due to ellipsis? (3) What are the translation strategies that can be used to deal with these problems and what are the most effective strategies?

The organization of the paper is as follows. Section 2 presents a literature review of the theoretical backgrounds: Halliday and Hasan's model of cohesion, generative approach to pro-drop and translation studies approach to equivalence and explicitation. The data and methods are described in Section 3. The typology of the ellipsis in the corpus is given in Section 4. The main translation problems are analyzed in Section 5. Translation strategies are discussed in section 6. Section 7 draws conclusions and suggests directions for future research.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Ellipsis in Linguistics

The use of *ellipsis* has long been an issue of concern in linguistics, starting at least with the structuralist era, but it is in the systemic-functional school and in generative grammar that the most developed analyses have been developed. *Ellipsis* is defined by Halliday and Hasan (1976) as 'substitution by zero', a cohesive device whereby a structural element is missing from the text because it can be retrieved from the previous (or following) discourse context. They recognize three main types: nominal (omission of the nominal head or modifiers), verbal (omission of the verbal group or part of it), and clausal (omission of an entire clause or its major constituents).

In generative approaches to grammar, ellipsis has been considered as a consequence of deletion of syntactic structure, or non-pronunciation, licensed by identity with the antecedent (Merchant, 2001; van Craenenbroeck and Merchant, 2013). The most heavily studied *ellipsis* types in English are VP-deletion, sluicing, gapping and stripping. The null-subject (pro-drop) property of Arabic is the main reason why it has received attention in the literature.The null-subject (pro-drop) property of Arabic is the most discussed feature in the literature (Fassi Fehri, 1993; Soltan, 2007).

More recent pragmatic and discourse-functional approaches have stressed that *ellipsis*, which is now seen as a phenomenon far beyond the syntactic realm, is created by the context, shared knowledge and communicative intent (Auer, 1996; Barton, 1990). In dialogue, ellipsis is the rule rather than the exception, with interpretations of ellipsis being crucially dependent on the background that interlocutors have in common, their situation and their cultural knowledge.

2.2 Ellipsis in Arabic and Iraqi Dialect

Arabic is a morphologically complex pro-drop language of which the subject pronouns are often omitted when they can be recovered from the verbal inflection. This is the case with both the MSA and the colloquial form (including Iraqi Arabic). But Iraqi Arabic is not the only one that has many elliptical possibilities since it is flexible in the oral register to some extent which allows it to abandon many of the formal strictures of written Arabic, and because of the specific structures of the Iraqi Arabic discourse which depend heavily on the shared contextual knowledge.

The rates of ellipsis in spoken Arabic dialects are higher than in MSA, as is typical of all spoken Arabic dialects, since they are generally more dependent on the situation, gesture, and prosody in face-to-face interaction. Both Al-Shlool (2009) and Mahdi (2015) conducted

research on nominal, verbal and clausal *ellipsis* in the Iraqi Arabic conversation, notably clausal *ellipsis* occurred extensively in the responses where an entire predicate or even a full clause is missing because of the situational context or the interlocutor's prior utterances.

Moreover, Iraqi Arabic utilizes a set of discourse particles, intonation patterns and pragmatic markers that indicate ellipsis and facilitate its understanding (Al-Ani, 1970; Yaqub, 2011). In many cases these cues may be completely missing from the written translation, so that the translator has to deduce not just the missing aspects of the grammar, but also the pragmatic structure of the original discourse.

2.3 Translation and Ellipsis: Equivalence and Explicitation

There are several conceptual structures that are relevant to the problem of translating *ellipsis* that can be extracted from the theory of translation. The following conceptual structures are relevant to the problem of translating ellipsis: The issues of equivalence—formal, dynamic, and functional—reflect the translator's most basic desire for correspondence between the source and target text (Nida and Taber, 1969; Baker, 1992). If it is not possible to maintain the *ellipsis* in the target language without compromising its intelligibility, then the translator must make the implicit element explicit, which is called explicitation (Blum-Kulka, 1986).

Blum-Kulka (1986) put forward the explicitation hypothesis that generally translations are more explicit than their source texts as a result of the translation process. This tendency has been empirically supported by Klaudy (2008) and Olohan and Baker (2000), who, however, also reveal that explicitation is not universal and varies with language pair, genre and individual translator. In the Arabic-English translation direction, the directionality of explicitation is particularly strong because of the need for overt subjects in English, the limited morphology of agreement in English, and the syntactic explicitness of English.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) offer a summary of the procedures of translation in the form of a catalogue of techniques, such as transposition (changing the category of the words in the sentence), modulation (changing the perspective of the sentence), and equivalence (replacing a word or phrase in the sentence with a functionally similar phrase or word from the other language). A number of these techniques are applicable to the handling of *ellipsis*: When rendering an *elliptical* Iraqi sentence in English, a translator might have to resort to transposition (substituting a null subject for an overt pronoun), expansion (omitted material has to be supplied) or paraphrase (the target has to be paraphrased so as to convey the meaning of the source without preserving its structure).

In more recent research on translation, there is more focus on pragmatic and cognitive aspects of translation choices (Gutt, 1991; Sperber and Wilson, 1986). In particular, relevance theory provides clues for the translator's role of deriving the intended meaning of the source language *elliptical* message and in turn delivering an appropriate and adequate target language message.

3. Data and Methodology

3.1 Corpus

The data used in this study is a corpus of casual conversations recorded from native speakers of Iraqi Arabic language, comprising about 12,000 words of speech. These interviews were conducted over a period of eighteen months with the informed consent of participants in Basra, Baghdad and Mosul. Participants ranged in age (18-65), and included both men and women with a variety of educational levels. The dialogues touch upon various topics related to everyday life, such as family, work, food, social activities and news. All recordings were annotated with a modified version of the ELAN system, and an elliptical site was trained and annotated by a trained annotator.

The conversations were then translated into English by six professional translators who had experience in translating Arabic into English, to prepare a secondary corpus of English translations. The transcripts (but not the recordings) were provided to translators and they were asked to translate the originals in an idiomatic and natural style. The translations produced were then examined by the research team to determine what areas of divergence there were between source ellipsis and target realization.

3.2 Analytical Framework

The *ellipsis* of words found in the corpus was recognized and categorized into nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis, and, where applicable, generative typology introduced by Merchant (2001). The following categories were attached to each site of the ellipsis: (a) Type of ellipsis; (b) Antecedent from which the material elided can be recovered; (c) Pragmatic context (situational context or discourse context); and (d) the used translation strategy.

The identification of translation problems was based on the mismatch between the source ellipsis and the target ellipsis: when the intended meaning in the source text is not recovered in the target ellipsis; when the meaning in the target text is not intended in the source text; when the target ellipsis is judged to have an unintended ambiguity; and when the target ellipsis is judged to have an unnatural meaning by native English-speaking consultants. The naturalness and adequacy judgements were made by five bilingual Iraqi-English speakers with advanced linguistic training.

4. Typology of Ellipsis in Iraqi Casual Speech

4.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is the omission of a nominal head or modifiers when they can be deduced from the context. Nominal ellipsis is very common in Iraqi Arabic, especially when speaking with someone casually, such as in a contrastive context, when making a choice, or when referring to an entity already mentioned.

Example (1):

مو الازرق — اريد الاحمر

Ariid il-aħmar — moo il-azraq

I.want the-red — not the-blue

'I want the red one — not the blue one.'

In (1), the head noun (e.g., ‘shirt’, ‘bag’ or whatever object is being discussed) does not appear in either clause. The English translation needs to have a pro-form 'one', which is not found in the Arabic. This is a case of nominal ellipsis, which is the ellipsis of a noun that was mentioned previously in the conversation and so is recoverable by the interlocutors.

A less straightforward situation occurs when the referent is not explicitly mentioned in the preceding text, but rather is only implicitly introduced in the situational context:

Example (2):

الشوربة زينة اليوم

Iš-šōrba zēna il-yōm

the-soup good today

'[The] soup [is] good today.' / '[She made] good soup today.'

In example (2) the copular verb ('is') and the subject of the sentence are recoverable from the context: the person(s) speaking is at the family dinner table, and the physical object 'soup' is present. This is not only about the recovery of the missing copula, but also a pragmatic decision about the focus on the utterance, to which the English translator is called upon.

4.2 Verbal Ellipsis

The omission of the verbal group or part of it is called verbal ellipsis. Verbal ellipsis is also excused by the pro-drop property of the language, that is, the omission of the subject pronoun which is recoverable from the verbal agreement, but also by additional discourse mechanisms which allow the predicate to be omitted when it is recoverable from a previous predicate.

The most common instance of verbal ellipsis in the corpus is subject-pro-drop, which is found in almost every sentence:

Example (3):

رحت السوق وشريت خبز

Ruħt is-sūq wi-šrēt xubuz

went.1sg the-market and-bought.1sg bread

'[I] went to the market and [I] bought bread.'

The subject "I" (ani in Iraqi Arabic) is missing from both clauses in (3). The verb morphology (first-person singular perfect) allows the subject to be completely retrieved. The

subject pronoun ‘I’ is required and acceptable for the English translator. But if the verbal agreement morphology is ambiguous or the referent changes out of the blue, then translation problems occur:

Example (4):

گالوا بس ما يعرفون

Gālaw bas ma yiʕrifon

said.3pl but neg know.3pl

'They said [so] but they don't know [anything].' / '[People] said [it] but [they] don't understand.'

In (4) the subject and the object of the two clauses are both missing. The third-person plural form of the verb signals the plural referent of the verb, but the exact referent (a specific group, as indicated earlier; or a general 'people' in the Iraqi sense) is conveyed by inference based on the context. This creates a real ambiguity which the translator has to face, and for which he/she has limited context.

Predicate ellipsis, where an entire verbal predicate is omitted in a response, is also common:

Example (5):

— عمو علي —وين راحوا؟

— Wēn rāħaw? — Amu ʕAli

— where went.3pl? — Uncle Ali

'— Where did they go? — [To] Uncle Ali's [place].'

The answer to (5) is a proper noun. The *ellipsis* is huge—the verb 'go' as well as the preposition 'to' is not included, and the noun 'place' (or 'house') is not included either. The English translation is required to include at least a preposition and usually a locative noun, for a well-formed utterance.

4.3 Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is the omission of a whole clause or element of the clause. This type is especially common in the responses to questions or statements, in which the response is a fragment that needs to be understood in the context of the question or statement that was just posed.

Example (6):

— شلون؟ —زين، وانته؟

— Šlōn? — Zēn, w-anta?

— how? — good, and-you?

'— How [are you]? — [I am] fine. And [how are] you?'

In example (6), both the question and the answer are rather long and include a lot of clausal ellipsis. The difficulty lies, however, when the ellipsis of the Iraqi interlocutor is more extreme than the one permitted by English pragmatics, or when the shared context needed for the interpretation of the ellipsis is culturally specific, as in 'Fine, and you?'.

More serious rewording questions arise accompanying clausal turn of expression in non-routine discourse, place the omitted material is remediable from a complex sensible circumstances rather than from a established ordinary frame:

Example (7):

اكو ناس .ما انطر

Ma ʔanṭ̣ir. Āku nās

neg wait.1sg. exist.EXIS people

'[I can't] wait [for him]. There are [other] people [who need me / whom I'm with].'

In (7), me omits the subject of the first article (remediable from pro-drop) and still omits the complement of the experiential specification—'public' is abandoned grammatically bare, and its sensible content (reason the closeness of different community matters) is left completely absolute. The English interpreter must agree in what way or manner much to make explicit outside over-translating.

4.4 Summary of Frequency

Across the core of 12,000 dispute, a total of 847 oval-shaped sites were recognized. Verbal ellipsis (generally subject supporting-drop) was by a long way ultimate frequent type, giving reason for 68% of cases (n=576). Nominal turn of expression clarified 19% (n=161), and clausal ellipsis for 13% (n=110). Within spoken turn of expression, subject supporting-drop formed 87% of cases, while assert turn of expression justified 13%. These figures are widely consistent accompanying typological guessws for supporting-drop words and accompanying the verdicts of premature studies on Arabic spoken discourse (Al-Shlool, 2009; Owens, 2006).

5. Problems in Translating Iraqi Casual Ellipsis

5.1 Structural Asymmetry: Pro-Drop and English Overt Subjects

The most extensive interpretation problem is the fundamental disparity middle from two points Arabic's supporting-drop grammar and English's necessity for obvious issues. In Iraqi Arabic, the subject is routinely excluded, while English authorities a phonologically fulfilled subject in practically every fixed provision (accompanying limited irregularities in authoritative and sure subordinate makeups). This means that in translating some Iraqi spoken provision, the translator must supply a subject pronoun (or brimming NP) that has no contributor in the beginning paragraph.

While this is technically simple in cases of clear first- or second-customer agreement study of animal, it enhances puzzling when:

(a) the spoken language rules is ambiguous 'tween two or more guys or genders (Iraqi Arabic triennial-individual unique morphology does not identify neuter fully participle forms)

(b) the referent has not existed definitely imported and must be implicit from circumstantial context

(c) the subject shifts inside a complex narrative outside unambiguous designating, depending contextual agreement hints that the interpreter concede possibility not able to have or do reproduce in English.The interpreter's insert of an English subject pronoun is not only a semantic operation—it is an explanatory act that commits the translation to a distinguishing referential choice. When that choice is wrong or debatable, the interpretation introduces a pertaining to syntax or sensible wrong that can not be instantly apparent to a monolingual English reciter.

5.2 Pragmatic Ellipsis and Cultural Context

A second main type of problems includes turn of expression that is remediable not from the above linguistic discourse but from joint educational knowledge, specific circumstances, or Iraqi social averages. In aforementioned cases, the translator cannot utterly check the co-text for an prior; they must make use of extralinguistic knowledge that can not be obvious to the target-theme lecturer.

Iraqi casual speech is characterized by a high degree of 'common ground' ellipsis, in which speakers rely on shared assumptions about family structures, social roles, religious practices, and everyday routines to license the omission of large stretches of content. Consider the following example:

Example (8):

چان لازم يسوي الفاتحة

Čān lāzim yisawwi il-fātiḥa

was necessary do.3sg the-Fatiha

'He should have done the Fatiha [recitation for the deceased].'

In (8), the deponent 'do' (sawwa) is secondhand accompanying an oval-shaped object form that relies on enlightening information about the practice of narrating the Qur'anic Fatiha at funerals, memorial gatherings, or as a sign of respect. The English discussion 'Fatiha' can demand descriptive growth ('the Fatiha, the chance unit of the Qur'an, recited at funerals') and the whole sensible presupposition—that the human ambiguous abandoned to fulfil a public obligation—concede possibility need expected created explicit.

5.3 Ambiguity of Reference in Elliptical Sequences

A after second question arises from the potential referential doubt of oval-shaped utterances, particularly in sequences place diversified referents have been received and the correspondence of the antecedent for an oval-shaped item is not uniquely driven. In English,

specific ambiguity must usually have in mind by the interpreter, because English arrangement requires an unconcealed NP or pronoun whose remark must be specifiable.

This question is especially severe in narrative sequences in Iraqi offhand speech, place speakers switch expeditiously between referents utilizing only agreement form and dependent cues, and place the hearer's ability to path remark relies on prosodic and paralinguistic facts (intonation, stress, reminder) namely absent in the inscribed copy:

Example (9):

بس بعدين صار شي .ما گبل .گال لا

Gāl lā. Ma gibil. Bas baʕdēn ṣār šī

said.3sg no. neg accept.3sg. but then happened.3sg thing

'He said no. He didn't accept. But then something happened.'

In (9), three ensuing paragraphs all have valueless subjects accompanying triennial-customer unique form, but the referent of the subject shifts middle from two points the first and second requirements in the original discourse (two various male interlocutors are being considered). The interpreter, working from copy unique, cannot discover the referential shift and can produce a translation at which point the unchanging 'he' performs as a whole three specifications, misrepresenting the original discourse.

5.4 Under-Translation and Over-Translation

A reappearing pattern in the rewording data is what can be named under-interpretation and over-translation of turn of expression. Under-rewording happens when the translator gelatin the turn of expression of the source paragraph in the goal quotation, producing an English revelation namely excessively sparse or dubious for the mark-expression reader:

Example (10):

— نفس —شتريد؟

— Šturiid? — Nafs

— what.want.2sg? — same

'— What do you want? — Same.'

While 'Same' is a attainable English reaction in few frameworks ('Same as common'), it is pragmatically incomplete in many remainder of something. A more thorough rendition—'The same last occasion' or 'I'll have the same before'—can be necessary for the translation expected sufficiently informative. When translators under-interpret, they risk bearing English that sounds telegraphic or artificial.

Over-rewording, contrary, involves the overdone growth of elliptical beginning-passage material, furnishing information that was intentionally excluded in the original and with changing the register, sensible volume, or communicative function of the revelation. An oval-shaped revelation in Iraqi casual talk is frequently oval-shaped precisely cause it is occasional—the omission of unambiguous material signals confidentiality, ease, or emotional

limitation. When a interpreter create everything unambiguous, they grant permission inadvertently produce a stiffer or more excitedly impartial text than the original.

5.5 Register and Naturalness

Iraqi occasional talk is by definition particular, and allure elliptical type is approximately bound up accompanying allure informal register. English, still, has allure own conventions for informal turn of expression, and these do not always join accompanying the patterns of Iraqi Arabic. The translator the one attempts to clone the elliptical mass of Iraqi occasional speech in English concede possibility produce a goal text that sounds artificial, telegraphic, or plainly foreign, while the interpreter the one create everything unambiguous grant permission sound overly precise or wordy.

This register disparity is a fundamental problem in the interpretation of spontaneous talk across typologically distant style pairs. It is mixed in Iraqi Arabic by the reality that the idiom itself bears cultural and similarity-connected implications that cannot be preserved in some english of educated people translation, although in what way or manner turn of expression is handled. The domesticating leaning to make universal the aim text to English informal averages unavoidably erases some of the educational particularity of the original.

6. Strategies for Translating Iraqi Casual Ellipsis

6.1 Explicitation

Explicitation—the improvement and obvious expression of omitted material—is ultimate universal and frequently most necessary method for translating Iraqi offhand turn of expression into English. When dealing with subject supporting-drop, explicitation is required: English completely does not permit ineffectual subjects endless paragraphs (accompanying minor exceptions), and the interpreter has lack of alternative but to put an obvious subject. The challenge is to attain appropriate explicitation: providing the minimum facts needed for the mark idea expected semantic and interpretable outside over-designating and with changing the informative effect of the original

In practice, this way:(a) utilizing subject pronouns alternatively full NPs unspecified area the antecedent is clear, to maintain some of the frugality of the original;

(b) adjoining slightest locative, momentary, or relational facts place a section fragment would be vague in English (like, 'To welcome place' alternatively simply 'His');

(c) utilizing discourse tombstones (for example, 'well', 'right', 'sure') to uphold the spontaneous register while extending the semantic form.

6.2 Implicitation and Ellipsis Preservation

Where English study of signs as elements of communication permits, the interpreter may continue turn of expression rather than extend it. English does license turn of expression in sure well-defined contexts—particularly in reaction sequences, approximate constructions, and coordinated articles. The interpreter bear exploit these possibilities unspecified area the beginning ellipsis maybe copied outside loss of clarity: 'Are you coming? — If I can.'

(alternatively 'If I can come') complements spontaneously to an Iraqi oval-shaped response pattern. Similarly, English VP-turn of expression ('She acted too', 'So do I') can frequently symbolize a mark for Iraqi verbal turn of expression. The use of English turn of expression where it is applicable is favored to gratuitous expansion, as it jelly entity of the source manual's sensible saving.

6.3 Paraphrase and Functional Equivalence

When the form of the beginning turn of expression cannot be reproduced in English, and when direct explicitation would produce an artificial or register-unfit result, paraphrase is frequently highest in rank alternative. Paraphrase involves rendition the informative function of the oval-shaped revelation in informal English without trying to maintain the beginning form.This action is particularly appropriate for with regard to the welfare of mankind entrenched turn of expression (Section 5.2), place the beginning text depends Iraqi educational information that cannot be pretended in the mark-text reciter. The paraphrase concede possibility need to involve descriptive material that contextualizes the turn of expression—in effect, making the rewording slightly more educational than the original so that obtain equivalent informative effect

6.4 Footnotes and Translator's Notes

In cases place turn of expression is not only linguistically but also with regard to the welfare of mankind opaque—place the missing material indicates Iraqi friendly standards or pragmatic traditions that hopeful unknown to the goal-document proofreader—the translator can apply footnotes or translator's outline. This method is most appropriate in academic or classical interpretation circumstances, where the enlightening particularity of the source content is itself of interest to the reciter. Footnotes are less appropriate for proficient translation tasks (for instance, label, interpreting, or the interpretation of simple route), where the anticipation is eloquence and immediacy alternatively academic transparence. In such circumstances, paraphrase or circumstantial expansion inside the content is favored.

6.5 Collaborative and Consultative Translation

Given the difficult confidence of Iraqi casual turn of expression on joint enlightening knowledge and specific framework, an important proficient advice is that translators active with Iraqi occasional talk concede possibility wherever attainable have approach to informants or consultants—bilingual Iraqis the one can purify the dependent basis of oval-shaped utterances and ratify the propriety of proposed translations. This is exceptionally main when the translator is not a native talker of Iraqi Arabic, as the sensible agreements of the dialect grant permission not be completely obvious even to fluent MSA speakers.

7. Discussion

The verdicts concerning this study confirm and longer prior observations about the challenges of translating turn of expression in uttered Arabic. The fundamental asymmetry middle from two points Arabic supporting-drop and English overt-subject necessity is, as

wonted, the alone most pervasive beginning of interpretation difficulty, but it is no the singular. The sensible richness of Iraqi nonchalant speech—its confidence on shared enlightening information, circumstantial context, and prosodic hints that are missing in the written transcript—creates different tier of trouble that is not conquered by simply fundamental accounts of turn of expression.

A specifically important judgment is the quality between discourse-circumstantial turn of expression (recoverable from the earlier semantic context) and circumstantial-educational ellipsis (remediable only from joint extralinguistic knowledge). While the old can in law be handled by a able bilingual interpreter working from a complete copy, the latter demands educational and contextual information that concede possibility be unavailable to the interpreter, what may be irretrievably missing when the uttered utterance is weakened to a composed transcription.

This verdict has main implications for the methods of rewording studies research on spoken language. Studies that depend inscribed transcripts of spoken dossier—as the study inevitably does—may systematically minimize the range and complexity of specific-enlightening turn of expression, since the dependent stage that licenses such turn of expression in the original interplay is stripped continuously in copy. Future research bear consider utilizing television data and consider-loudly pacts to capture the full range of suggestions that translators rely on when interpreting oval-shaped uttered utterances.

The contrasting of rewording planning reveals that most professional translators in the sample defaulted to explicitation, specifically for subject supporting-drop, what paraphrase was favorite for culturally entrenched turn of expression. Very few translators tried to maintain beginning ellipsis by misusing English turn of expression forms, even place this would have been attainable. This judgment is agreeing accompanying Blum-Kulka's (1986) explicitation theory and with after practical work suggesting that explicitation is a worldwide leaning in interpretation. However, it also implies that translators concede possibility be gone moment to achieve more unrefined, register-appropriate English renderings by making better use of English turn of expression.

The issue of register justifies particular consideration. Iraqi chance speech is delineated incompletely by allure oval-shaped character—the omissions are not haphazard but indicate the social standards and interactional conferences of casual Iraqi ideas. When translators form entirety explicit, they unavoidably produce a more affected, more unambiguous, and in few salutations more alien theme than the original. The challenge of reproducing the register of casual talk across typologically remote accents is a fundamental question in rewording belief and practice that extends well further the particular rule of turn of expression.

8. Conclusion

This paper has examined the types, repetitions, and translation questions guide turn of expression in Iraqi casual talk. The study recognized three main types of turn of expression—nominal, verbal, and clausal—with spoken turn of expression (exceptionally subject pro-drop) being by a long way ultimate frequent. Translation questions were classified into five main classifications: fundamental irregularity betwixt pro-drop and English unconcealed

issues; sensible and cultural turn of expression remediable only from joint extralinguistic knowledge; referential uncertainty in oval-shaped sequences; under-rewording and over-translation; and register disparity.

The study has various suggestions for translator preparation. First, translators occupied betwixt Iraqi Arabic and English need distinguishing training in the labeling and understanding of oval-shaped forms, particularly the subtler forms of specific and enlightening turn of expression that are not signaled by any surface stone in the beginning passage. Second, translators endure be encouraged to exploit English turn of expression constructions more orderly alternatively defaulting to full explicitation in each case. Third, cooperative and advisory approaches to interpretation—particularly the use of bilingual informants—endure lead to believe as a authentic and frequently necessary component of the interpretation process when active accompanying very contextual uttered dossier.

The study has various disadvantages that point to guidance for future research. The bulk, while fairly sized, is restricted to three Iraqi centers and to dialogues with adult speakers. Future research should offer the oeuvre to contain a wider range of territorial assortments, age groups, and informative contexts. The use of broadcast dossier and judge-loudly protocols, as eminent above, would admit a more abundant analysis of two together beginning-manual ellipsis and interpreter in charge processes. Computational approaches, containing oeuvre-based various reasoning and system translation judgment, grant permission again offer new tools for the orderly study of turn of expression in Arabic-English rewording.

Ultimately, the questions of turn of expression in translating Iraqi random speech are a planet of the more extensive challenges of translating betwixt with regard to the welfare of mankind and structurally faraway languages. They advise us that interpretation is continually showing of understanding, and that the interpreter's task is not simply to transfer forms from individual code to another, but to reorganize messages that are innately entrenched in dialect, culture, and human interplay.

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